We stated that a double track could readily made, but judging of the future by the past, is relying on a broken reed to expect such a see of the railroad barons. Our real hopehe safety of every man, woman and child, of the af-million-probably the million-who have to mel yearly by the New-Jersey road, lies now th Congress. Let a post-road-an air-linesconstructed according to Governor Doty's poort. Then we shall have economy of time pi security of life. On this head we need the estion of a public sentiment. With a double tack from Washington to New-York, members Corgress need not travel with fear and tremhise, and at the risk of their lives. The era of selety in railroad traveling may then come.

There is no reason why the railroads of this

country should be less safe than those of Europe. the contrary, there is every reason why, if pere be any difference in the relative security of meh a mode of travel in this country compared with that of our trans-Atlantic neighbors, the advantage should be vastly in our favor; for if our democracy pean anything, it means increased means to secure "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But secording to the facts, when we travel, our counmy is the most despotic and barbarous in the worldand all the boasted superiorities of our political system are impaired or destroyed as soon as we renture to shift our position by the railroad from one place to another. If there be greater tyranny has that to which the citizen is subjected when traveling between New-York and Philadelphia, histery has failed to indicate it.

In Prussia, it appears by recently published stastics, that during a whole year only one traveler ras killed on a railroad. With equally good laws a the same subject we could have such a magnifiently generous and humane result in the United

VERMONT .- The Boston Atlas sums up the returns rem all but thirty or forty of the smaller towns as folws: The Republican triumph is comp'ete, though is probable that some of the members elected as Re-phlicans are secretly Know-Nothings. The scatterg votes for Governor were mainly cast by Knowthings, but many Know Nothings doubtless voted #Gov. Royce, and probably some for Clark. Gov. layee is 8,180 votes ahead of all competitors, which beremaining towns will not materially affect. Here the vote by Counties: Bove. Cark. Sow.

Counties.	Royce.	Cinrk.	ZECIM-:
Addison16 towns	1980	356	132
Benning on 11 towns	1060	643	320
Caledonia 15 towns	1328	1242	904
Chittenden 14 towns	2364	744	15
Essex 9 towns	409	313	21
Franklin12 towns	1893	1012	7
Grand Isle 2 towns	135	71	1
Lampille"11 towns	1087	581	28
Orange* 17 towns	1952	2066	554
Orleans14 towns	1424	554	274
Rutland 20 towns	2686	748	180
Washington".18 towns	2665	1184	21
Wiocham 22 towns	2476	983	421
Windsor 98 towns	2410	1093	1921
Total 204	23,869	11,599	4099
* Comt	deto.		72222
REPRESENTATIV	ES EL	ECTED.	
		Dem.	K. N.
Addison	16	1	2
Bennington	7	2	2
Caledonia	0.000	3	3
Chittenden	12	9	
Essex	. 5	2	0
Franklin	20	3	2
Grand Isle	. 1	2	0
Lamoille	7	2	0
Orange	10	3	3
Orleans	8	1	6
Rutland	11	2	8
Washington	12	2	
Windham	19	2	1
Windsor	16	1	3
Total	140	28	31
CITY POI	ITIC	S.	

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE -Long before the hour appointed for the meeting of this Committee es Saturday evening, the place appointed for its meeting, the Mercer-House, was thronged by delegates and outsiders. Upon the arrival of the hour at which the meeting had been called, the Hon. Charles C. Leigh of the Ninth Ward took the chair, and Wm. Peel of the Eighth, and Lewis H. Watts of the Eleventh Ward, acted as Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of Three on Credentials.

The Committee reported eighteen Wards as duly represented. Two delegations appearing from the Eleventh Ward, the meeting referred the matter to the Committee on Credentials, and ordered that the dele-Pation headed by Lewis H. Watts, part of which had been present at the former meeting, be allowed to retain their seats in the Committee until the subject was fully investigated. The Committee on Contested Seats meet this evening to hear testimony on both

On motion, a Committee of Five was appointed to prepare resolutions to be presented at the next meeting. After some further business the Committe adjourned It is understood that the Committee will meet again on Tuesday evening at the hall, No. 185 Spring-st. The utmost harmony characterized the entire proceed ings, and delegates generally seemed to be impressed with the importance of the trust committed to their

MEETING IN ASTOR PLACE. - Several persons prominently connected with the Know Nothings in this City and desirous of being at the head of the Republican movement, held a meeting in a room in Astor place on Saturday evening After a metion requiring a piedge of accreey from each person present was adopted, with taly two or three dissenting voices, Dr. Southworth, or the Eleventh Ward, stated the objects of the meeting. Speeches were made by Messrs. Southworth and Ho. ison, and a Committee of five was appointed to device some means of superseding the Republican General Committee already formed. The Committee meets this evening.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE STONINGTON RAILROAD.

Mr. GEORGE SINNONS, who was injured by the accident on the Stonington Railroad on Monday avesing, died on Friday

Mr. ROBERT LAWRENCESON, the Mail Agent, was at the point of death on Friday night, at his seedesce, South Boston.

Mr. W. H. SHITH, the messenger of Haraden's Express Company, who had one of his fact builty smeahed and received other injuries, is slowly in covering.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

VERMONT STATE ELECTION.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855. Two hundred and four towns in Vermont have been heard from, which give Royce (Republican) 23,869; Clark (Democrat) 11,590; Scattering 4,099. Of the Representatives e ected, so far as heard

from, 40 are Whig and Republican, 28 Democratic, and 31 Know-Nothing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1855. The state of negotiations at the Court of St. James are such that the public interest will require the continuance of Mr. Buchanan longer in London than he or his friends in this country anticipated. His con nection with that Mission will not therefore terminate at the time heretofore announced, namely, the 1st of October. It is presumed that his detention has refer-

October. It is presumed that his detention has reference to the Central American question.

Washisotos, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855.

Major Matthew Markland, formerly an eminent lawyer of Kentneky, and late a clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office in this city, committed suicide on Sunday last, as is supposed from letters found to-day in his secretary. Old age and infirmity are the only reasons assigned. His family relations were of the most affectionate character. In a letter he left for his family he says: "My mind is fally made up with all "the affection I have for my family, and I yield to no "man in the pride that I entertain; yet for their future man in the pride that I enterta n; yet for their future good I choose to depart." His body has not yet

MAINE POLITICS.

MAINE POLITICS.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 2, 1855.

A large meeting of our citizens was held last evening, at which a ticket was nominated for State Representatives, embracing Whigs and Democrats opposed to the present Admir Istration, but forming an organized combination against the Republican movement.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN MASSACHU-

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN MASSACHU-SETTS.

Several hundred citizens of Springfield, composed of all the old parties, assembled at Hampden Hall, on Saturday night, to appoint delegates to the Republican Union Convention at Worcester on the 20th inst. Harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. George Bliss presided, and eloquent speeches in behalf of union, against any more compromises with Slavery or any more Slave States, were made by Mr. Bliss, Wm B. Calhour, Oliver B. Morris, Dr. Chaffee, Henry Vose, Rufus Elmer, Geo. Walker and F. A. Barstow. Calhour, Ohver B. Morris, Dr. Chaffee, Henry Vose, Rufus Elmer, Geo. Walker and F. A. Barstow. Twenty-four of our leading citizens were appointed celegates and substitutes for the Nominating Conven-tion, and between 200 and 300 were selected to attend the Mass Meeting at the same time. Other towns in this State are responding to the calls for Union Conventions.

for Union Conventions.

The cotion factory of the Griswoldville Company, at Colwaine, Franklin County, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss \$40,000. No insurance.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1855. The train from Baltimore last night ran over a bull near Annapolis Junction, and threw the train off the track. The mail, baggage and smoking cars were smashed; the latter was full of passengers, but al miraculously escaped without the least injury. The passengers arrived here at 12 o'clock at night.

MORE TROUBLES IN AFRICA.

Boston, Saturday, Sept 8, 1855.
By the brig Monte Cristo, arrived here this morning, we have news from the Coast of Africa to the 2d of August.

On July 15 a party from Bathurst on British government duty were fired into near the headquarters of the Mancingoe tribe. On the 16th the Governor organized a force of 200 troops and proceeded to inquire into the facts. On his way he was ambushed and fired

into by the Mandingoes.

The Governor was wounded and two officers and two others, together with thirty native troops killed and forty wounded. Since then a body of 300 native friendly troops have been harrassing the Mandingore, and the assis ance of some French artillery having been obtained from Goree, a number of troops were to preceed on August 2, from Bathurst to chastise the Mandingoes. A speedy termination of the affair was

FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1835.

Mr. Lawrenceson, United States Mail Agent, injured by the late accident to the Stonington steamboat train, died to-day. Mr. Benjamin Simmons, who had both his legs broken by the same accident, died yesterday at North Kingston, Rhode Island.

both his legs broken by the same accordent, ducty yeterday at North Kingston, Rhode Island.

Gen. Cass and his daughter are here, and they are stepping at the Winthrop House.

The Know-Nothing lodges in Boston and vicinity are active, and there are strong indications of a straight out American Convention for the nomination

of State officers

of State officers.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day have been 89, a decrease of seven from last week.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1855.

The weather here to-day has been oppressively hot, with but little air stirning. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer stood at 90° in the shade.

THE ARKANSAS GOLD MINES.

THE ARKANSAS GOLD MINES.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855.

Two men have returned to Hannibal, Mo., who state that they found the supposed gold regions around the Arkansas River, but report the total failure of the expedition, and the lynching of the leader of the company, named Poole, by his exasperated companions.

The total population of Chicago, as hy the census just taken and completed, is 80,028. In 1850 it was 22,620.

HORSE SHOW AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855.

Among other celebrated horses entered for the Exhibition, which commences here on the 11th inst. are the following: Ethan Allen, Matchless, Hampden, Young Kentucky, Hunter, Morgan Emperor, Charles Napier, Boston Boy, Stockbridge Chief, Lady Klitchfield, Lady Blanche, Patapsco, Mohawk Maid, Lady Sherman, Kate Devenough, Young America, Mountain Mard and Young Blackbank. Maid, and Young Blackhawk.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

From Our Own Reporters. An accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad on Saturday, which, although not as disas trous in its consequences as the slaughter on the 29th ult., created an unusual and painful sensation. One of the reporters of THE TRIBUNE was on the train and furnishes full particulars of the occurrence. The train for New-York left Philadelphia at 2 o'clock and proceeded at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hor until within four miles of Burlington, (the scene of the first catastrophe, when the thumping of the train too plainly indicated that all was not right. The pass engers in the rear cars left their souts and pushed for the doors and succeeded in blocking them up com pletely so as to render egress impossible. Consterns tion was depicted in every countenance, and the Bur lington tragedy was vividiy and palafully brought to mind. Some encreeded in getting out, but how they were unable afterward to tell. One of the passengers ried out, " It's all over now the mischief's done; and on looking out the locomotive, shiveped to a wresh the front truck having been impelled a dictame about twelve feet from the body of the engles. was seen lying on its side, faming and smoking and partially included in the send. It had proceeded should thirty last along the left hand side of the track. and brought to a hait. The tender and happened car had been impalled about thirty she but last on the right of the track, and the from car which remained upon the sails, was jointed up and broken. The perceptus in this can had a narrow and providential savage. Second managed in govern out of the forme and some jumped through the win forms. He can be he was a not write the conception : and or two man who might have been ever-what bearing in affecting their surage. It was some such taland that so passings was injured, when expely at

proceeded to the products because in bring surganish

by the garana of the metarinada sugaron, who were

seen water the stack of the hand genominate to. The

fireman was lying in the vicinity, and the brakeman was found at a distance of several feet from the engine, imbedded in mud, which was caused by the steam escaping from the locomotive. The passengers succeeded in extricating the engineer and fireman and they were conveyed to a neighboring farm-house, when surgical aid was rendered. The leg of the engineer was completely crashed, and it was deemed necessary to amputate it. The poor man survived the operation about two hours, when he expired, expressing his regret that he could not once more see his dear wife and children. His name is John Holland, and his family consists of a wife and two small children, who reside in Mickle-st., Camden, New-Jersey Before his death was known a gentleman so licited contributions for his benefit, and every man on the train gave something, nearly all giving expression to their heartfelt sympathies for the unfortunate sufferer and his companion the fireman. The latter, whose name is Langdon Thorne, gave evidence of serious external as well as internal injuries, although some hopes were entertained when last heard from on that evening that he might possibly recover. The brakeman was considerably scalded, but was enabled to walk about afterward. He doubtless owes his preservation to the fact of being encased in mud, thereby preventing the steam from having that effect it otherwise would. The conductor, who was on the front passenger car at the time, closed the door and prevented the passergers from rushing out, which timely precaution doubtless prevented more serious consequences. He was somewhat lamed but his isjuries are not serious. On examining into the cause of the accident we

found that it originated in consequence of the breaking of the forward axle of the locomotive, which precipitated it off the track and caused the subsequent damage. The axle was 111 inches in circumference and 32 in thickness. It appeared to have been previously fractured, and by measurement it was found that 1] inch only was solid, which was evidereed by the brightness of the iron, the remaining portion being old and rusty. The enormous weight of the engine had therefore no more than that slight support, and the accident is easily accounted for.

From the first jar to the final shock was but a m ment, and it is miraculous that no greater injuries were inflicted and no more damage done. Only one passenger car was smashed; the others were not even

The accident occurred about 25 minutes to 3 o'clock. The agents of the Company immediately telegraphed to Bordentown for men from the workshops at that village. They arrived about two hours afterward with a sufficient number of laborers and the necessary implements to clear away the wreck. This was accomplished shortly before 7 o'clock P. M., when the train, with another locomotive, proceeded on to South Amboy at a slow and exreful rate of speed. The passengers were all safely landed on Battery-place at midnight.

Many of the passengers supplied themselves with the New-York papers previous to leaving the Philadelphia wharf, and it may not be inspt to observe that those in the vicinity where we sat were intently engaged in digesting the strictures of THE TRIBUNE of Saturday on the Burlington calamity. On the first indication of danger the papers were thrown down and the passengers starting to their feet made all possible effort to same themselves from supposed impending destruc-

We have received statements from several persons who were on board the train, but they add little to the account of our own reporters.

Mr. S. J. Rickert of Charlotte, N. C., told us that

the locomotive ran about 60 yards after the axel was broken. It then sheered off to the left and was almost turned round; being thrown entirely off the track the tender went forward and was turned topsyturvy and the baggage crate thrown out on the right side. The trucks of the forward passenger car were also smashed. When he got out of the car he saw the engineer lying by the side of the engine, and the steam almost covered him from sight. A great many persons came out from the village, and there was a tremendous crowd when he came away. A man lost his water in the affair.

he came away. A man lost his watch in the affair.

STATEMENT OF W. H. CHILDS.

Mr. W. H. Childs of North Carolina states that he was in the hindmost car, and only felt a slight shock, not more than is sometimes experienced in starting or stopping. The ladies were very much frightened, but he cid rot think it was a scrious accident until he got out of the cars. Both of the engineer's thighs were backy torn, and while a piece was being cut out of one of them he cided out louely "murder." The physicians thought that the fireman would die; they did not know the extent of his internal injuries, but thought he was severely bruised. Mr. Childs could no for his life see how they got off without more injury. He supposed they got off without more injury. how they got on without more inant welve or four teen miles an hour and that was what saved them, slacken their speed on passing through Beverly An order had been been lately issued that they should People cid not seem to manifest much feeling. A great People cid not seem to manifest much feeling. A great many came to see, and looked on as though they came to see the elephant. A good many of the young ladies came out with their hats and their silks on; they seemed to be dressed-up on purpose. Mr. Childs told a batchelor friend that they were on the lookout, and his friend thought he would be even with them. The eld gentleman said that if the cars had been going with their usual speed they would have torney-rything to pieces. The wheel did not thy off; it was held by a bar of iron, and only lay down on one side. The land was about level; if there had been a high embank ment Mr. Childs thinks the accident would have been far more Childs thinks the accident would have been far more extensively fatal. The cars were well filled, and there were about 300 passengers on the train. Mr. Cailds was very much surprised that no one was injured in the front passenger-car, when it was so much broken. seems to him to have been a great escape.

ACCOUNTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Associated Free.
BURLINGTON, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855. Another serious accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad this afternoon. The engine of the 2 o'clock train, when near Beverly, was thrown from the track by the breakng of an axle attached to the forward truck, and rendered a complete wreck, and following after it were a baggage and one passenger car.

John Holland, the engineer, was so badly injured that amputation of one of his limbs became necessary, but he died shortly after the operation had been performed. He lived at Camden, and leaves a family. Larghorn Thorne, a fireman, was seriously injured

but not considered fatally.

None of the passengers were hurt. The accident occurred at 24 o'clock P. M., and was occasioned by a flaw in the axle next to the wheel, An examination showed the axic to have been sound about an inch and a half in a diameter of five inches Boon after the accident occurred the engineer asked What a broke? On being told "the aslo," he re plied, "I thought so " Buch a remark leads to the inference that he was aware at the depot of the flaw ed, notwiths anding, reaklessly perilled the lives of the passengers as well as his own. Great assitume existed among the passengers in regard to the disaster, and the feelings of the people have are again has fire they and therer by performed the opera ion on the engineer. The train was delayed for

The scalifical measured to the two scalars train from Philadelphia ber then Turb

THE TELLION PEYER.

tites the the streemens of telling roten A special meeting of the Chancel Committee for the Balled of the Sufficient by Fallow Partie of Burlitte Environments and thespert To manhald at the inte-

the expects of the machine work stated by the framework of the machine work stated by the framework was possible to be the conducing of terms. are exercised on the positiones had ground, immended and the principle of the people of the polytope when doing technilla more terrible. Marrie Hange Hangians, timel is themen and

where the personal that show he been of enquired Smitte th Spring american France & G. offer they . Breezelant of the Bunk of

the Republic, who is in correspondence with the aufferers, made a statement showing the necessity of increased efforts.

Robert Gracie, Esq., offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That the members of the Committee be requested to Section Townsend, Esq., moved as an amendment to come in in the first line, before the word "that," the following: In view of the continuance and increase of the postilence. Mr. Gracie accepted of Mr. Towns-end's amendment, and the resolution as amended was

topted.
A communication was received from Madame Rachel enclosing a bank note of one thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the yellow fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport. The communication having been read, Joseph B. Collins, Esq., offered the follow-

ing resolution:

Resolution:

Resolution:

Resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Madame Bachel for her munificent donation. Advoted.

Charies H. Marshall, Esq., after some very appropriate remarks, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Socreta yof the Committee be requested to publish a statement in the daily papers showing the need of further contributions, and remarking citizens deposed to contribute to send their donations to the Treasurer, W. H. Maccy, Esq., as the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, John D. Jones, Ecq., Psecident of the Atlantic Inspaces, Commany, offered the following resolutions:

John D. Jones, E.-q., Psesident of the Atlantic In-surance Company, offered the following resolutions: a Freedeed, That in view of the increasing virusence of the sickness at Norfolk and Pottsmouth, shid of the great suffering of the ithebitants, the Trassurer be requested ask all those who have books of unscription to send in the amounts they have collected as soon as gracic-ble. Herotred, That the Trassurer give rotice that the additional donations may be left with him at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank at any time between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. Adopted.

Adopted.
On motion of Caleb O. Halsted, Esq., it was.
Resolved, That a further sum of fifteen hundred dollars be this
day remitted to Norfolk and Portamoush for the immediate relief
of the sufferens.
On metion of Charles H. Marshall, Esq., it was On motion of Unaries H. Markall, Esq., it was Resolved. That the others of the committee be authorised to employ twenty curses, to proceed immediately to Norfeck, and that the Treasurer defray their expenses ont of any money in hard. Adopted.

Hency Ludium, Esq., agent of the New-York and

Richmond line of steam-packets, Jamestown and Ro-nicke, offers to take any contributions for the sufferers at Norfolk, that the committee may wish to ship, free of charge. The Jamestown now lies at pier No. 13

North R ver.
On motion of John D. Jones, Esq., it was
Resized. That the thanks of the Committee be presented to
Mr. Leavem for his kind and liberal offer.
A Committee from the City of Newark, having in
charge constions for the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufcharge donations for the Nortonk and Portembut sur-ferers, attended the meeting. They suggested that a totic in the proceedings of this meeting that neigh-bering towns can organize committees and send relief would be cheerfully responded to.

A letter was received from Commedore Boerman, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in which

he says: "My heart is with you in this noble charity, "and I shall be glad to cooperate in any means you may devise for the amelioration of their sad con-

On motion of Solomon Townsend, Esq., the meeting

VELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855. The Norfolk boat this morning brings a more favorable account from Norfolk, there having been on y 23 deaths on Thursday, while the new cases were more easily managed. Mr. Baker, member-elect to the Legislature, was among the dead. We have no record of the number of deaths on Friday, but the rumor was that there had been about 20.

Portsmouth letters say there are about 15 deaths Dr. Merris writes that there are but two physicians from north of Norfolk who are not down with the

\$20,000.

ever, and six of these physicians are dangerously ill at the Naval Hospital. Dr. Marshall of Baltimere was dying. Our latest intelligence from Norfolk, via Richmond, represents that there is a slight abatement of the dis-

Over \$4,000 were subscribed in this city to-day for the relief of the sufferers, making a total of nearly

A boat was sent down to-night heavily laden with provisions, also having on board one hundred and thirteen coffice. Baltimore Sept. 9, 1855.

The Norfock boat arrived here to-day, bringing the

swful tidings that there is no abatement of the yellow fever, and that the small-pox has also broken out in Norfolk, of which there were ten cases on Saturday. Two nurses from this city are dead. Dr. Byant of

Phialdelphia is dying. The fever is spreading to the adjoining country.

At Norfolk on Friday there were forty deales from yellow fever, and on Saturday up to noon there had

been twenty-five deaths.
At Postsmouth on Friday there were twenty-two deaths and fifty new cases. On Saturday up to noon there had been fifteen deaths. Dr. Morris of this city

was sick. Dr. Marshall was dying. Seventy-six tents were taken down from here on Friday to Norfolk under the direction of the Mayor and Councils of this city, which were pitched on the site of Old Point-a beautiful and healthy site. The American flag was raised, and it was expected a steamboat-load of refugees would land there this

To-morrow a steamer will take down a load of provisions for the camp. A small supply was taken

down on Saturday.

New ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 7, 1855. The vellow fever is sensibly abating in this city, and the week's returns will doubtless show a gratifying decrease in the number of deaths.

RELIEF MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855. A public meeting was held here this afternoon to take measures for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Port-mouth. The Mayor of the city was elected chairman, and a Relief Committee appointed, to continue till the fever disppears. A resolution was adepted stating an appropriation of \$5,000 by the City Conneils would meet the approbation of our citizens. It is the impression that it will be voted next Monday.

RELIEF FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, Sept 8, 1855. Eighteen hundred dollars were remitted to-day to Baltimore for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, making \$2,500 in all collected by individual effort. The Commit ce appointed yesterday are now active, and a larger sum will probably be forwarded early next week.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE-WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED -JUDGE BLACK'S OPINION-JUDGE KNOX

DISSENTS.

The Supreme Court met yesterday, at noon, for the purpose of rendering the decision of the Court on the application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of labras corpus. The five Judges were upon the Heach, and the District Court room, in which the Court sat, was cowded with attentive listeners. Judge Black read the decision of the Court. It is as follows. EX PARTE WILLIAMSON OFINION BY JUSTICE

This is an application by Passeners Williamson for halices corpus. He complains that he is hold in our large or the second of the District Court of the United States for a contempt of the Court in reliating to the; its process. The process which he is continued for disologing was a halone corpus commonsting him in produce the holes or certain subscut personal claimed as clarce under the law of Viginia.

It he cutilled to the writ he has ashed for f. In our lighting what answer we could give in this quanties.

Le la cuttificat in the write he has a short the flat occurs in the second street in the seco

compe his commander to bring him before the court six times a we'r.

But the habe secorpus act has never received such a construction. It is a writ of right and may not be refused to one who shows a primal facte case; utiliting him to be duchar seed or bailed. But he has no sicht to demand it who admirs that he is in legal cust dy for an off me not ballable; and he does make what is quitwien to such an admirsion when his own application and the commitment referred to in it show that he is larged to a judge before the writ can go. The very object and purpose of this fat prevent it from being triffed with by those who manifestly have no right to be set at liberly. It is like a writ of error in a criminal case, which the court or judge like a writ of error in a criminal case, which the court or judge like a writ of error in a criminal case, which the court or judge like a writ of error in a criminal case, which the court or judge like a writ of error in a criminal case, which the court or judge like a writ of each must be silmed.

We are not aware that any application to this Court for a writ of babeas corpus has ever hen successful, where the Judges at the time of the all owance, were salisied that the piesner must be remanded. The putitioner's counsel say there is but site reported case it which it was refused, [5 film, 351; and this is urged in the argument as a reason for supposing that in all other cases the writ was issued without examination. But in solicial decisions upon a poin, like this. We do not expect to find in reports ay recent as ours thore long-established rules of law which the state curpus is a common law writ, and has been used in large and from time immenental, just as if it now. The state should have the power which the Courts had pectations of the counts as greated as on without being disputed.

The babeas curpus is a common law writ, and has been used in large and from time immenential, just as if it now. The stated personing these writes a long-established rules of law which the surpus is But the habenecorpus act has never received such a countrie-

and we'll a since the decisions of the Parishs jugoes as woil as of the American course, both State and Federal are entitled to our follows transect as setting and defining our powers and clusts.

Blackwone (if Com. 187) says the we'll of habens should be allowed only whet this control began to abside that the party hash probable cause to be absent to be a single that the party hash probable cause to be absent to be a single that the party hash probable cause to be absent to see only the probable cause to be a single that the party hash probable cause to be a single to the party hash probable cause to be a single to the party hash probable cause to be a single to the party hash probable cause to be a single to the party hash probable cause of the three Spatch's said men by all the Judges. The wait was a fused in Rex vs. Schelener (1 Burr, 763) and in the case of the three Spatch's said need to (1 Burr, 763) and in the case of the three Spatch's said need to (1 Burr, 763) and in the case of the three Spatch's said need to the prisoner must be remained. In New Tork, when the status in force there was purchely the curs to far I meed as this question is concerned), it was decided by the Supreme Court (5 Johns., 232) that the allowance of the writ was a matter within the discretion of the court, depending on the groundstand in the application. It was refused in Huster's case [1, 2, C. 136], and in Expute Ferguson (9 J. bns. R. 189). In addition to this we have the part is artisted that the prisoner must be remanded. It was accordingly refused by the Supreme Court of the United States in that case, as it had been before in Kanney's case.

On the whole, we are throughly satisfied that our dury requires us to view and examine the cause of detainer now, and to make an end of the business at once, if it appear that we have no power to discharge him on the return of the writ.

This prisoner, as already said, is commod on a catence of the District Court of the United States for courteney. A habous corpus is not a writ of e

ror, mandanus, or labeas corpus, If the power be abused, there is no remedy but impeadment.

The law was so held by this Court in M'Laushlin's Case, (5 W. & S. 175) and by the lupreme Court of the United States in Kearney's Case, (7 Winston, 26.) It was solemnly settled as part of the common law in Brass Crossley's Case, (3 Wilson, 26.1) by a court in which sat two of the foremost jurists that Emi's and ever produced. We have not the smallest doubt that it is the law; and we must satisfied it was by a New York judge (4 John, R., 3-6) who was not apported by his brethren. This is tempt was followed by all the evi and coordison which Backstone and Kent and Story declared to be its necessary consequence. We ever will true thut singular contriversy to its fermination will see that the Chaucellor and the majority of the supreme Court, thouge once outvoted in the Senste, were a swe and we red.

Supreme Court, thouge once ourvoice in the Sense, where Are answered.

The Senste itself yielded to the force of the truths which the Supreme Court had faid down so clearly, and the judgment of the Court of Errors in Yate's case (9 Johns, 563) was overrised by the same Court the year afterward in Yates agt. Landing (9 Johns, R. 663) which grow out of the very same transaction, and dep nded on the same principles. Still further reflection of the Legislature in passing a statute which effectually prevents one Judge from interfering by habeas corput with the judgment of another on a question of contempt.

These principles here were the follows irresis bly that the D's rict to unt of the United States had power and jurisdiction to decide what acts constitutes contempt against it to determine

of the Legistature in proving a statute which effectually prevent of another on a question of contempt.

These principles being settled it follows irresis bly that the Da rict to unt of the Rusted States had power and jurisdiction to decroke what acts containing a solute it; to determine whether the petitioner had been quity of contempt; and to inflet upon him the punisment which in his equiton he ought to sifer. If we fully believed the petitioner to be innocent—we were stre that the court which convice shim misuadecrood the factor misaphed the law—still we could not retramme the referee or refuge the pactice of the case, without growing disregarding what we know to be the law of the land. The Judge of the District curr decide the question on his own constitutional responsibility. Even if he could be shown to have acted tyranically or corruptly, he could be called to answer for it only in the Ser ate of the link of States.

But the counself or the petitioner go behind the proceeding in which he was convicted, and as gue that the sentence for court curp it word, because the Court had no jurisdiction of a corrain other matter which it was investigating, or attempting to hivestigate, when the contempt was committed. We find a publicant against him in one case, and he compains about another, in which there is no judgment, the aufforming for an offerne against the United States; and he says he is innocent or any wring for a particular in-vividual. He is conclusively adopted axilly of centering), and he tells us that the Court had an juddiction to rection Mr. Whenever shades.

It must be principle and he tells us that the Court had an juddiction for extension, and the concentration against the content of the period of the perio

Coke, in the Finy's Reach, which are now universally admitted

id.

sh which the positioner is convicted of disobeying was its face. It enjoined upon him a simple duty which be

decided them as rightly as any Judge in all the country. Mr. Williamson hal no right to arrest the inquiry because he supposed that an error would be committed on the question of pirisdiction, or any other question. If the assertion which his counsel new make on the law and the facts be correct, he prevented an adjudication in favor of his protegos, and thus soil them a wrong, which is probably a greater offense in his own eves than anything he could do against Mr. Wheelestribate. There is no reason to be liver that any treable whatever would have come out of the case if he had made a true, full end special reture full the facts, for then the rights of all parties, black and while, could have been settled, or the ma ter dismissed for wan of jurisdiction, if the law so required.

It is agued that the Court had no jurisdiction, because it was not aversed that the slaves were fighters, but merely that they owned service by the laws of Virginia. Conceding, for the argument's take, that this was the only ground on which the Court could have interfered—conceding that it is not substantially alleged in the petition of Mr. Wheeler—the proceedings wore, nevertheless, via far that reason.

The federal tribunals, though Courts of limited jurisdiction, are not inferior Courts. Their judgments, until reversed by the proper appellate Court, are valid and conclusive upon the parties, though the jurisdiction depends need not be open the parties, though the jurisdiction depends need not be extend that the fact on which is urisdiction depends need not be obtained in the process. A he want of such a statement in the body of the hases corpus, or in the petition on which it was awarded, did not give Mr. Williamson a right to treat it with contempt. If it did, then the Court of the United States must get out the ground of their jurisdiction in every subposts for a witness; and a defective or untrue avernment will authorize the witness to be as contumacions as he see fit.

But all that was said in the argument about the petition, the

untrue averment will authorize the witness to be as continuacious as he eccafi.

But all that was said in the argument about the potition, the
writ, and the facts which were proved or could be proved, refers to the evidence in which the conviction took place. This
has passed in rem judication. We cannot go one step belind
the conviction itself. We could not reverse it if there he land
the conviction itself. We could not reverse it if there had been
no evidence at all. We have no more authority in law to come
the this, than we would have to countermand an order issued
by the Commander-in-Chief to the United States Army.

We have no authority, jurisdiction, or power to decide any
thing here except the simple fact that the District Court had
power to punish for convicting a person who disolves its process
—that the petitioner is convicted of such contempt—and that
the conviction is conclusive upon us, The jurisdiction of the
Court on the case which had been before it and everything claswhich preceded the conviction are out of our reach, and they
stre to examinable by us—and, of course, out now intended to
be decised.

is "the sheet anchor of our peace at home and our safety" shread."

Some complaint was made in the argument about the sentence being for an indefinite time. If this were errozeous it would not avail here; since we have as little power to review of the peace of the result of the small rule in such cases. It means commitment until the perty shall make proper submission. (3 Lord Raymond 1 162, 4 Johns, R. 374)

The law unil not bargain with anybody to let its Courts be defied for a specific term of imprisonment. There are many peaces who would gladly purchase the honors of martyrdom in a popular cause at aimeat any given price while others are deferred by a mere show of punishment. Each is detained until he finds himself willing to conform.

The is mercital to the submissive and not too severe apon the refractory. The petitioner, therefore, carries the key of his prison in his own pecket. He can come out when he will by making terms with the Court that such than there. But if an choose to struggle for a triumph—if nothing will cantent him but a clean victory or a clean defnat—he cannot expect us to aid him. Our duties are of a widely different kind. Tany one sit in discouraging as much as in as lies all such contexts with the legal authorities of the country. The serie of habeas corpus is refused.

JUDGE KNOX S OPINION.

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the legal authorities of the country. The west of habeas corpus is refused.

JUDGE KNOX S OPINION.

Judge Krox delivered a very elaborate discenting opinion. The following are the reasons upon which he bares his opinion:

I will conclude by recapitating the grounds upon which I think this wirt should be awarded.

1. At common law, and by our statute of 1785, the writ of habeas corpus all sufficientum is a writ of right, demandable whenever a petition in due form asserts what, if true, would entitle the party to relief.

2. That are an inguinou in a petition that the petitioner's restained of his liberty by an order of a Judge or Court without middle has howe such probable cause as to leave it no longer directionary with the Court or Judge to whom application is made, whether the writ shall of states.

3. That where a person is imprisoned by an order of a Judge of the District Court of the United States for refusing to asswar a writ of habeas corpus he is emitted to be discharged from such imprisonment if the Judge of the District Court had no anthority to issue the writ.

3. That the power to issue writs of habeas corpus by the Judges of the Federal Courts is a mere auxiliary power, and that no code writ can be issued by a sone Judges where the cause of complaint to be remedied by it is beyond their jurisdiction.

3. That the Courts of the Federal Govern ment are Courts of incidentialistic, derived from the Constitution of the United States and the arm of Congress under the Constitution of the United States and the arm of Congress under the Constitution of the United States and the arm of Congress under the Constitution of the United States and the arm of Congress under the Constitution of the United States and the arm of Congress which he constitution of the United States and the arm of the state when the constitution of the Constitution of the United States and the arm of the state with the Constitution of the

11. That the power of the several courts of the United States to Italian the power of the several courts of the United States to Italian semanary postablement for contempt of court in discounts of whit of the court, is expressing confined to cases of discounts to be benefit with a separate from the record that the conviction to the benefit with a separate from the record that the conviction was for simulation or home, the conviction is current new judicit, and so particulation to home, the conviction is current new judicit,

by mit applied for a view announced that four of the Judges convenient is no opinion of Justice Black, and that they would, at a reason may give the reasons which induced their concurrence, a reason may give the reasons which induced their concurrence.

From Curacoa, By the bark Venus, Capt. Atking.

non, from Curacoa, Aug. 20, we learn that there is no sale to be had at Curacoa this year. The cholers had broken out at Laguayra, and some fatal cases had oc-

M. Hadlall, who was reported as about to call for Europe, will remain in this country.